

CLAIMS

1. A hand grip adapted for fitting onto a motorcycle handlebar end section and comprising a hollow cylindrical body having a first, open end, an opposing, second
5 end and an annular flange projecting radially outwards at the first, open end, the cylindrical body also having an external surface formed with a plurality of projections distributed thereover, said projections progressively decreasing in height from adjacent the flange to adjacent the second end so as to provide an external taper to the body.
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2. A hand grip as set forth in claim 1 wherein the external diameter of the cylindrical body reduces by less than 5mm from adjacent the flange to adjacent the second end.
3. A hand grip as set forth in claim 1 wherein the second end is closed by an end wall.
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4. A hand grip as set forth in claim 3 wherein the cylindrical body is formed from an inner layer and an outer layer of different formulations of flexible, resilient material, in which respect the outer layer is of greater flexibility than the inner layer.
- 20 5. A hand grip as set forth in claim 4 wherein the annular flange and the closed end wall are formed of the same formulation of material as the inner layer of the cylindrical body.

6. A hand grip as set forth in claim 4 wherein the inner layer is of substantially constant external diameter, while the outer layer tapers in its external diameter.
7. A hand grip as set forth in claim 1 wherein the cylindrical body is formed from an inner layer and an outer layer of different formulations of flexible, resilient material, in which respect the outer layer is of greater flexibility than the inner layer.
8. A hand grip as set forth in claim 7 wherein the annular flange and is formed of the same formulation of material as the inner layer of the cylindrical body.
9. A hand grip as set forth in claim 7 wherein the inner layer is of substantially constant external diameter, while the outer layer tapers in its external diameter.
10. A hand grip as set forth in claim 1 wherein the projections have a base area which decreases in size from adjacent the flange to adjacent the second end.